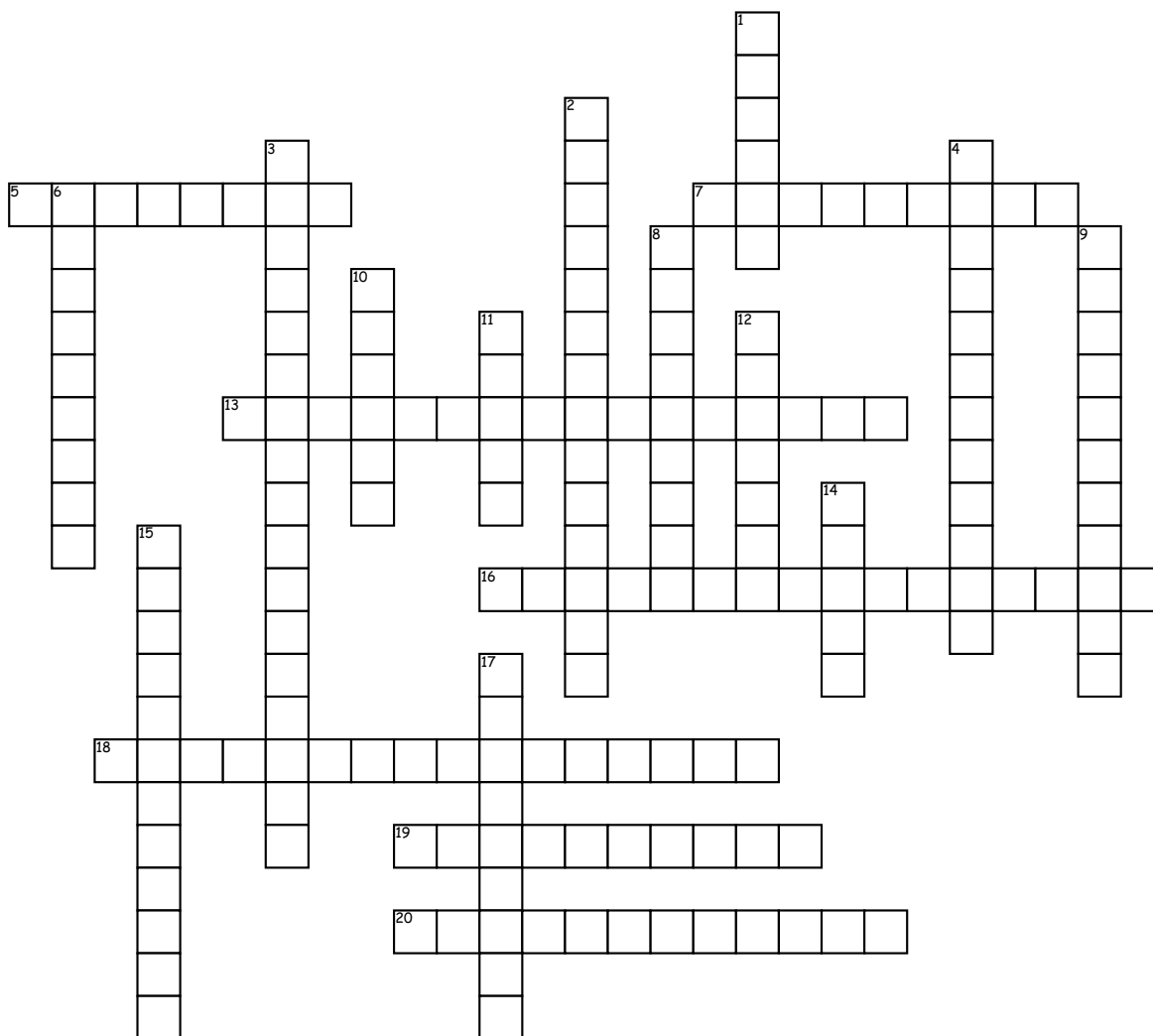


Chemistry Project



Across

5. any of the chemically inert gaseous elements of group 8A or 0 of the periodic table: helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, and radon.

7. a substance through which electricity can readily flow

13. --- is the energy required to remove an electron from a gaseous atom or ion.

16. Most of the d block elements in the periodic table are transition metal elements. The following figure shows the d-block elements in periodic table.

18. an electron of an atom, located in the outermost shell (valence shell) of the atom, that can be transferred to or shared with another atom.

19. A --- is a chemical element that exhibits some properties of metals and some of nonmetals.

20. the average weight of an atom of an element, formerly based on the weight of one hydrogen atom taken as a unit or on 1/16 (0.0625) the weight of an oxygen atom, but after 1961 based on 1/12 the weight of the carbon-12 atom.

Down

1. A --- is the name given to a horizontal row of the periodic table.

2. the state of an element or ion in a compound with regard to the electrons gained or lost by the element or ion in the reaction that formed the compound, expressed as a positive or negative number indicating the ionic charge of the element or ion.

3. n chemistry and physics, the --- are any of the chemical elements belonging to the s and p blocks of the periodic table.

4. The --- of a chemical element is the number of protons found in the nucleus of every atom of that element. The --- uniquely identifies a chemical element.

6. --- is the loss of electrons during a reaction by a molecule, atom or ion.

8. an element not having the character of a metal, as carbon or nitrogen.

9. the law that the properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic numbers.

10. a --- is a group of elements with similar chemical properties.

11. Whether or not a substance is a --- can be judged by considering its properties.

12. An --- is a substance whose atoms all have the same number of protons; another way of saying this is that all of a particular --- atoms have the same atomic number.

14. A vertical column in the periodic table; also called a family.

15. --- refers to the property by which metals can be shaped into thin sheets by beating them with a hammer.

17. The --- is the universe's fundamental unit of negative charge.